

the KUROSAGI corpse delivery service 死体宅配位

iji otsuka 大塚英志 housui yamazaki 山崎峰水

STAFF A



(nukyy) wwngs

YOUR BODY IS THEIR BUSINESS!



具驚死体宅配便

story EIJÍ OTSUKA HOUSUI YAMAZAKI

original cover design BUNPEI YORIFUJI translation

TOSHIFUMI YOSHIDA editor and english adaptation CARL GUSTAV HORN etlering and touchup



contents

3
5
7
10
12
14

171

194

217

8th delivery: it was sunny when I woke up

disjecta membra: glossary and notes

9th delivery: angels dance

rm headed for the Kadokawa Girls Acade Kadokawa Girls Acade Kind a student [1]



















































































In drivery, searching market—the end



















THOSE "MURDER ANNOUNCEMENTS"



SOTHING NEW.





































I

SHOULD



























BELIEVING NVXID ONE OF THE

IT NOT?

















































lot frillesy uph desiling—the end









WAIT A
SECOND!
YOU'RE
TELLING
ME THAT
GIRL IS
THAT
GIRL?!





I SAID... SHE DIDN'T KILL ANYONE.

























































9th Selberg: we who should be level—the end





















































Sith delivery: on the pass, it was all the long—the rad

























































YOU DO!









WITH YOUR KNIFE!







COULD

SMILE





































SUIET.

























One month later





































see Urmornzy: potented old you like to lags vourself? You can barrow CONTINUED AND SERVICE OF

THE MEET IT WAS A SCANDAL...BUT THEN HE WON THESE GOLDS WEARING SUPER PACED'S SUIT



























































HE WENT TO THE

WUERE:

























the KUROSAGI corpse delivery service 里磐矿体空机值

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Note to reader: The page numbers in the following glossary section refer to the numbers that are actually on the page, and not the number the page may have in the Dark Horse Digital edition. Please check the numbers at the bottom of the actual pages when using this reference.

DISJECTA MEMBRA

introduction and additional comments by the editor

TO INCREASE YOUR ENJOYMENT of the distinctive Jananese visual style of this manga, we've included a guide to the sound effects (or 'FX') used in this mange. It is suggested the reader not constantly consult this glossary as they read through, but regard it as supplemental information, in the manner of footnotes. or perhaps one of those nutritional supplements the kind that's long and difficult to swallow. If you want to imagine it being read aloud by Osaka, after the manner of her lecture to Sakaki on hemorrhoids in episode five of Azumanga Daloh, please go right ahead. In either Yuki Matsuoka or Kira Vincent-Davis's voice-I like them both.

dentify invent its own writing system, but instead borrowed and modified the system used by the then-dominant cuttural power in its part of the world. We still call be letters we use to write English today the 'Romen' alphabet, for the sample reason that about 1,600 years ago, the cartiest English speakers, Invitry on the frontier of the Roman Empire, began to use the same letters the Romans used for their Latin language to write out English.

Japanese, Irke English, did not indepen-

Around that very same time, on the other size of the planer, Japan, five Trigland, were another example of an Island civilization lying across the sea from a great empire—in this case, that of China. Lieuwise, the Japanese borrowed from the Chinase writing system, which then, as now, consisted of thousands of complex symbole—today in China official, in referred to in the Roman adhabate as

hanzi, but which the lapanese pronounce as kanji. For example, all the Japanese characters you see on the front cover of The Kurcago, Corpse Delayer, Sondro—the seven which make up the original title and the four each which make up the creators' names—are examples of kanji. Of course, all of them were han-zi first—eithough the Japanese did also livent some original kanji of their own, just as new hanch have been created or the conduction of their own, just as new hanch have been created over

Whereas the various dialects of Chinese are written entirely in hanzi, it is impractical to render the Japanese language entirely in them. To compare once more. English is a notoriously difficult language in which to spell properly. and this is in part because it uses an alphabet designed for another language, Latin, whose sounds are different (this is, of course, putting aside the fact the sounds of both languages experienced change over time). The challenges the Japanese faced in using the Chinese writing system for their own language were even greater. for whereas spoken English and Latin are at least from a common language family. spoken Japanese is unrelated to any of the various dialects of spoken Chinese The complicated writing system the Japanese evolved represents an adjust-

Japanese evolved represents an adjustment to these great differences.

When the Japanese borrowed hanzi to become kariji, what they were getting was a way to write out (remember, they already had ways to say) their vocabulary. Nouns, verbs, many adjectives, the names of places and poople—that's what kariji. are used for, the fundamental data of the written language. The practical use and processing of that "data"-its grammer and propunciation—is another matter entirely. Because spoken Japanese neither sounds nor functions like Chinese, the first work-around fried was a system called manyocana, where individual kanii were picked to represent certain syllables in Japanese. A similar method is still used in Chinese today to spell out foreign names: companies and individuals often try to choose hanzi for this purpose that have an auspicious, or at least not insulting meaning As you will also observe in Kurosagi and elsewhere, the meaning behind the characters that make up a personal name are an important ther-

ary element of Jananese as well

The commentary in Katsuva Terada's The Monkey King (also available from Dark Horse and also translated by Toshifumi Yoshida) notes the importance that not only Chinese, but also Indian culture had on Japan at this time in historyparticularly, through Buddhism, Just as in Western history at this time, religious communities in Asia were associated with learning, as priests and monks were more likely to be literate than other groups in society it is believed the Northeast Indian Siddham script studied by Kukai (died 835 AD) founder of the Shingon sect of Japanese Buddhism, inspired him to create the solution for writing Japanese still used today. Kukai is credited with the idea of taking the manyogana and making shorthand versions of themwhich are now known simply as kans. The improvement in efficiency was dramatic a kanii previously used to represent a sound, which might have taken a dozen strokes to draw, was now replaced by a kena that took three or four

Unlike the original kanji they were based on, the new kana had only a sound

meaning. And unlike the thousands of karil, there are only 48 kms, which can be used to spell out any word in the lapanes in language, including the many ordinantly written with karili (Japanese keyboerds work on this principle). The same set of 46 kms is written two different ways depending on its intended use cursave style, threagans, and block style, kalakars.

Kana works somewhat differently than the Roman alphabet. For example, while there are separate kana for each of the five vowels (the Jananese order is not A-E-I-O-U as in English, but A-I-U-E-O). there are except for n, no separate kana for consonants (the middle a in the word ninia illustrates this exception), Instead. kana work by grouping together consonants with vowels: for example, there are five kane for sounds starting with & depending on which yowel follows itin Japanese vowel order, they go KA. KLKILKE KO The next set of kana begins with a sounds on SA SHI SII SE. SO, and so on. You will observe this kind of consonant-vowel pattern in the FX listings for Kurasaol Vol. 11 helow

Katakana are generally used for manga sound FX, but on coassion tringans are used instead. This is commonly done when the sound is one associated with a human body, but can be a subtire asthetic choice by the artist as well. in *Ku*rosagi Vol. 11 you can see an example or 7.3, with the SQL sub for staker's hand reaches into the bag, in hiregane style is switten 9. Note its more custree apperature compared to lot for FX. If it had by the staker of the staker of the period liker A.

To see how to use this glossary, take an example from page 8: "8.4 FX: DOSA-SA-sound of hea contents duming out." 8.4 means the FX is the eno on page 8, in panel 4 DOSAS is the sound in panel 4 DOSAS is the few panel for After the dank comes in explanation of war explanation of war. Note that in cases where there are two or more different, sounds in a single panel of the original or the common of the common of

The use of kana in these FX also illustrates another aspect of written Jananece...its flevible rearling order. For evample, the way you're reading the pages and panels of this book in general going from right to left, and from ton to bottom-is similar to the order in which Japanese is also written in most forms of print: books, magazines, and newspaners. However some of the FX in Kurneagl (and mange in general) mad left to right. This kind of flexibility is also to be found on Japanese web pages, which usually also read left to right. In other words. Japanese doesn't simply read "the other way from English: the Japanese themselves are used to reading it in several different directions

As might be expected, some FX "sound" In Amount Sent and other is sound" long Manga represent than in different ways. One of many instances of "short sounds" in Kurzaagy Vol. 11 is 9.3's BL—X.²⁷. Note that sent BL—Mink thas at the end, which was not be made and the sound of the sound of the sent blue of FX like this means the sound of FX like this means the sound of FX like this means the sound is the kind that stope or cuts of suddonly, sound in the sent blue of the sent blu

There are three different ways you may

see "long sounds"—where a veverl search with an ellipsis, sis in 50 d's KOTO. Anwith an ellipsis, sis in 50 d's KOTO. Anwith an ellipsis, sis in 50 d's KOTO. Anwith an ellipsis, sis in 50 d's KOTO. Ankorne and a sin a

The explanation of what the sound represents may sometimes be sumpsing but every culture "hears" sounds differently. Note that manga FX do not even necessarily represent literal sounds. Such 'mimetic" words which represent an imagined equal or even a state of mind are called ortago in Japanese. Like the onomatopoeic giseigo (the words used to represent literal soundsi.e., most FX in this glossary are classed as diseign), they are also used in collectual speech and writing A Jananese, for example, might say that something bounced by saving PURIN, or talk about eating by saving MUGU MUGU it's something like describing chatter in English by saving "yadda yadda yadda" instead.

One important last note: all these spelledout kans vowels should be pronounced as they are in Japanese: A as ah, I as eee. U as ooh. E as eh, and O as oh.

2.1 As is the author's médier, all the chapter title en Kurosay Vol. 11 are song titles; this time by the folk due Billy Ban Ban, which was made up of the Sugaware brothers. Takashi and Susumu. The band was formed in 1969 and disbanded in 1976 when Takashi went on to follow a career in announcing and Susumu stayed in the music trade as a solo artist and composer; they would later reunite in 1984. Billy Ban Ban soons are still featured in TV commercials, a traditionally important form of exposure (as well as money) for musicians in Japan. as commercials flash a title stating the name of the singer and song. much as a music video does.

3.1

FX: TA TA TA-tapping on keyped FX: PA-sound of screen updat-3.5 ing. The URL, 0.2chbbs, is of course a play on 2channel: more commonly 2th, Japan's largest internet forum (and one of the laroest in the world). Note that all the nosts are anonymous rather than using a nickname of some sort. Matt Alt (whose occasional podcast series with Patrick Macias, Hot Tears of Shame, is the best double act in otakudom), has expressed the opinion that the Jananese preference for anonymity online has held back the economic potential of the Internet there-vet he acknowledges this preference might be understandable in a society where, in public life, people are squeezed together and must observe sometimes rand protocol. Investor Joi Ito ventured the opinion to Wired magazine that "Japan is an unbappy culture. The people are lonely and depressed, and the Internet is a release valve." These factors are nut forth to explain 2ch's reported half-billion page views a month (four for every person in Japan). and its lack of mcks, registration. 7.3 moderators or censorship it was herein in 1999 at of all places the

University of Central Arkansas.

where its founder and still-presi-

dent, Hiroyuki Nishimura, was an

exchange student. 2ch is not an image board, it is entirely for text comments (although supplementno these with elaborate glyphs made from ASCII art are part of 2ch culture). People post on, and freely start, topic threads for hundreds of different subjects-the menu you see on the left-hand side of the screen includes examples of actual 2ch categories. Note that back in vol. 5, on 113.3. when Yata said that pictures of Makino's cosplay were going to be "all over 2 chan " he was referring to a different site than 2chrather, he meant 2chan, AKA Futaba Channel (futaba means "two leaf " inst as votsuba means "four leaf-like the eponymous manga heroine). 2chan is an image as well as a message board: if was 2chan that inspired the notorious English-language 4chan—being an image board, its culture was more readily translatable than the text-only 2ch. There have in fact been incidents where people announced their intention to commit orimes on 2ch, but, as seen in this story, that sort of posting will cause many other 2th users to tip off the police. The phrase translated here as "a troll is loose" Iterally means "the kitchen is getting crowded," a oun using chubou, which means both "kitchen" and "unjor-highschool student," i.e., shorthand for a childish and disruptive person. The editor's applicates to any junior-high-school readers who

rlared Kumeani's shrink-wron and parental-advisory sticker. FX: SU-reaching into bag 74 FX: BIKU-scared/surprised

FX: DA DA DA-running sound

twitch

FX: ZA ZAA-cops coming out of hiding 83 FX: GA-grabbing sound 84 FX: DOSASA sound of boo

82

9.3

contents dumping out FX: SU-woman slipping away 9.5 FX: BUN-flinging purse sound

96 FX: BA-nurse hitting face 10.1 FX: TATATA—nunning sound 11.1

FX: GOGOGO DODO-distant construction sounds

11.2 FX: GWOODO - car driving 14.2 FX: KIII-car braking

14.3 FX: HAA HAA-centing

14.5 FX: BATAN-closing car door 15 2 lust as with the mention of Linit 731 and the Rape of Nanking in previous volumes of Kwassor, the editor was a little startled to see the imperial family so casually

mentioned in a manga. It's not so much that what's being said here is controversial; there is, as might be expected, an educational institution that the children of the imperial family commonly attend-Gakushuin, in Shinjuku (which would, of course, make it nart of Sasavama's territory). It's just that there is a so-colled "chrysanthemum taboo" in the Japanese media discouraging most discussion of the imperial family to the extent that even an innocuous remark like this seems rare in manga. Since the war it has become possible for commoners to attend Gakushuin as well: anime and manga fans may know the name because Havao Mivazaki is a graduate of Gakushuin Universitv. But the Gakushuin system also contains a kindergarten, elemen-

tary school, junior biob school

and high school, meaning that one need never associate with alks or nikeys throughout one's entire educational career. Only the editor refrain from giving the Kadokawa Girls Academy students appents out of Viz's (see note for 53.1.2) "The Posh Street Kids*-boasting about how many "thysands" of "oynds" their tuition is How much does Galcushuin Elementary cost? Well, first, your

child must pass the entrance exam, only forty boys and forty niris are admitted each year If anproved, there is then an entrance fee of 300,000 ven, a yearly institutional unkeep fee of 292 000 ven, a yearly tuition of 720,000 ven, and a school materials and lunch charge of 175,000 ven As of April 2010, that amounts to shoul US\$12.700 a year total (plus that cool \$3,220 entrance fee) which seems a lot to a fellow who came up in the nublic school system, but is considerably cheaper than some elite primary

schools in Manhattan, which can be US\$30,000 a year and up. 18 1 FX: KA -- sound of cone tin bit. ting ground

19.5 EX: KARAAN KORODON... school bells 19.6 FX: GASHA-contents of beg

falling to the floor FX: KASHA-cell being 21.4 dropped

FX: SA-hiding cell phone 21.6 FX: BA-grabbing bag 22.5

23.4 FX: KARAAAN KOROOON-

achool bella 22.4 FX: POTSURI-mumbling sound

24 2 FX: KARA-sliding door opening

25 1 FX: GUI-tua

25 2 FX: BOSO-whispering sound 25.3

FX: KURU-turning amund 26.7 FX: PISHA-sliding door shut-

ting hard 27.2 FX: TA TA TA-tap tap tap

27.4 FX: PA PA-screen undefind 28.1

The sign says "Kadokawa Ginza." Although the Ginza is the famous shopping district in the Chuo ward of Tokyo (as opposed to Shiniuku want where this story apparently takes place Chun is on Tokun Bay, whereas Shiniuku's about two miles inland and to the northwest of Chuo\ other retail areas might use "Ginza" generically to suggest its glamour. Note that "Ginza" means "silver mint," after the locale where silver mins were made in the Tokugawa era; now, of course, it's where they're spent.

28.3 FX: BA BA BA-cat scratching 20 1 FX: KON KON-knock knock

20.2 EX: KALLKALL DO DO DO sound of ranifion turning over

and engine starting 29.3 FX: GOOO-van speeding off

FX: GYUUUN-speeding van 31.1 32.1.1 FX: BAKI-breaking sound

32.1.2 FX: DOKA-impact sound

32.5 The cable below the officer's left hand is part of his walkie-talkie. but the cable below his right band is attached to the butt of his service rountier the other and connects to his belt. Whereas in America there has been some police experimentation with

palm-print readers in the grip of a

gun, or other devices to prevent an officer's oun from being used against him by a criminal, the cable attached to Japanese pohas nistale is more an extension of Japan's gun-control philosophy. it is designed to prevent his gun from being stolen away from him

by a criminal. The contrast with America, where no criminal would feel the need to rob a con merely to obtain a handoun is striking And yet-despite the impression one might get from hearing how commoners were not allowed to hear swords either centuries ago-these sort of weapon restrictions haven't always been the case in Japan. The slogen of the Advertising Museum Tokyo (admt.ip-it was established in memory of Hideo Yoshida, former president of Dentsu the 109-year-old marketing firm that exerts tremendous power in the Japanese entertainment industry, anime fans may know them as the former owner of Geneon) is "Advertising is the mirror of society" and the editor in visiting there, was astonished to see a Japanese newspaper ad from 1912 on display that pictured a rouniver and stated. "You can feet

safe and secure in this dangerous world if you have a oun." This was also once true of another country we do not associate today with handours, the United Kingdom: George Orwell wrote in 1945 that "One of the advantages of heinn a child thirty years are was the lighter-hearted attitude that prevailed towards firearms. Up till not inner before the other war fi.e., World War II you could walk into any bicycle shop and buy a

muniver ...

33.3 FX: PAN PAN PAN—gunshots 33.4.1 FX: KAN....hullet hitting yan. 33.4.2 FX: KAN-bullet billion van

33.4.3 FX: BISHI-bullet hitting tire 33.5.1 FX: BATA-sound of flat tire flancing

33.5.2 FX: BATA—sound of flat tire flanning

33.5.3 FX: BATA-sound of flat tire 34.1 FX: GYAGYAGYA_lires

24.4

34.2.1 FX/right: DOKO-impact sound

motel sound 34.3.1 FX/right: GOTON-car coming

34.3.2 FX/left; SHUUU-sound of escaping steam

FX: HETA-falling to his knees FX: PII POO PII POO-sound of 35.1 sirens

FX: KON-cane tip hitting head 35.5

25.6 In the original Japanese, Chihava calls Sasavama offsen, which in fact means "uncle " but shouldn't be taken to mean he really is her uncle (although, in Kurosag), who knows?); rather this reflects the Japanese tradition, particularly among younger people, of referring to older people as if they were a relative of a certain age. For example, referring to a respected older classmate as once-sama. "hig sister" or in this case, to one's foster parent as "uncle " In Dark Horse's Mean Genesis Firengellon: The Shinii Ikari Raising Project Rei Avanami, while Irving with Shinil and his parents Gendo and Yui. likewise refers to them as "Uncle" and "Auntie." This custom isn't entirely unknown in American society, of course, where growing up one might call a close family frand "Linde" or "Aunt" the difference is that a Japanese kid might address a stranger of that age the same way and it would be the nolite thing to do so. FX: GYIL_scupeze

36.3 38 1 Karatsu is reading the first (and third; see vol. 10's Disjects Membra note for 34.3: like Grover

Cleveland it ran on two nonconsecutive occasions) home of Kurosagi, namely, Shonen Ace magazine (today the home of The Shini Ikan Rasing Project), even though this particular story you're reading now ran in the short-lived Comic Charge. The metaness is hizarrely, reserved for the backcover ad, which is a satire of the Torangana ad described in vol. 7's Disjects Membra—even our explanation of the meta is meta Whereas the Torangana ad features a nine-panel comic starring their 'Use Wildroot Cream-Oil Charlie" mascot, "Toranoana's Mike-chan," this version of the adinstead stars "Charge's Chakochan " I do note with interest that the Torangana ad, which had been running on the back of Shonen Age for years, recently disappeared A raise in rates or perhaps the result of being edged out by pressure from better-connected companies? Torangana is a doulinshi chain, after all, whereas recent ads on the back

of Shonen Age have been for

media releases through Lantis

and Hanningt both of which are

subsidiarios of Namoo Bandai

38.2 EY: KAKOKO

KOKO-keyboard-typing

- 38.3 FX: PARA—fipping page
- 39.3 FX: SU—bending over close
- 40.2 FX: KACHA KACHA—typing sounds
- 40.3 Notice the three tiny sweatkee in the lower right corner, these many (see also the note for 164 1 in vol. 6's Disjects Membra) are also used as the traditional symbol to denote a Buddhist tempte on a Japanese map, much as a cross might be used on a British map to mark a church.
- 41.4 FX: GACHA—door opening 43.1 "Foster Care Facility" sounds
- semi-innocuous . . . but note the berbed wire. 44.6 FX: GO—stump thumping on
- floor
- 46.1 FX: SU—covering one eye 46.4 FX: BUN BUN—shaking head
- 47.3 FX: GU—gripping hand 48.3.1 FX: KUUU KAAA—Sasayama
- snoring 48.3.2 FX: MOSO—sitting-up sound
- 49.5 FX: JAAAA—faucet sound
- 49.6 FX: KOKU KOKU—drinking sound 50.2 FX: KOTO—setting down also
- 50.2 FX: KOTO—setting down glass 50.7 FX: GOSO—huming over in hed
- 53.1 You may already recognize one or more of these, but the translator notes the cast here is dressed as various famous beachers from manga and/or TV. Numata is cospleying as perhaps the most famous of them all: Kinpachi Sakamoto from 3-nen B-ours.

Kinnachi sensei (hasically "Kin-

pachi-sensei of third year's class

BT), often called Kingack's sensel for short. Third year in this case refers to the third year of jurior high schod, which in Japan is the equivalent to the American ninth grade, and class B is the homer-com taught by Kinpachi-sensel, who constantly does his best to help his students out with their problems, whother academic, social, or personal. Koushun Takami, in his onginal novel version of Battle Royale (which the coffor was pelessed to see on self.)

social or personal Koushun Takami in his original novel yersion of Battle Royale (which the editor was pleased to see on sale at London's Heathrow Airportcover design by Izumi Evers of aPRESS, by the way), ruthlessly parodied Kinnachi Sakamoto in the character of "Kinnatsu Sakamochi," who gives the doomed ninth graders their briefing on how the government will require them to slaughter each other Sasayama is the often-emotional Kenii Takizawa from the 1984-85 Jananese TV series School Wars (more recently remarks into a 2004

Keigli Talizzawa from the 1954-65 Japanese IV series School Wern (more recently remade into a 2004 Stm., School Liver Alero), about a Stm., School Liver Alero), about a light school full of problem fold around (fakzowałe character is based on the trus slory of Vasaliheru Virangouchi, inforement fold around (fakzowałe character is based on the trus slory of Vasaliheru Virangouchi, inforement the nigdy title in the Assin Games in 1974; part of the joke here is that Varinguichi had a magnificent head of 1970 han K. Virangaig in Makino is the heroine of Odkusen, Makino is the heroine of Odkusen, Kumiko Varinguich (in orelation).

head of 1970s hair. Kurosagi is turning into The Tough Garma). Makino is the herone of Gokusen, Kurniko Yamaguchi (no relation), a yakuza-family heiress whose draam it is to be a math teacher while still keeping it gangsta. Gokusen was onglinally a josel manga by Kozueko Morimoki, the manga has not yet been released in English, but the anime based in English, but the anime based on it has, from Anime Works (it also ran on Encore WAM). Yata is, of course, Nozomu Itoshiki from the much-applaimed fit won the Kodansha Manga Award for shonen manon, as Cromartie High School did before it) social satire Sayonara, Zetsubousensey, available in English from Del Rey, Finally, Sasaki is Maya Akutsu from Jypou on kynebitsu. "The queen's classroom" a 2005 Japanese live-action TV drama about a teacher who helps her sixth graders out with their problems in much the same way Dr. Lecter helped Clarice Starting out with hers. Karatsu only gets to be a delinquent student; an echo of the fact that the "mug shots" of the

characters on the front and back

covers of Kurosani change with

each unlume-except for Karat-

zine. Viz (the one in Newcastle.

not the one in San Francisco). The

editor, by the way, recently had

an entry accepted to Viz's Pro-

fanisaurus column, and couldn't

he amurer of the achievement

if Kurosagi had been nominated

for an Eagle Award-which it also

just was! The United Kingdom has

heen very funkin' nine to us letely

goddamnit, as an American would

su's, which is always the same.

53.1.2 The Rught Game, of course, was a rapply strip in the long-defunct British sports-comics anthology. Typer (the Japanese weren't the only people to have a dynamic sports-comics scene in the 1970s), a magazine that Patrick Macias introduced me to—myself having proviusely only boen familiar with only me Fals, the strips that runs in my favourite surpose that the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties.

say in Viz. 54.1 FX: CHUN CHICHICHI—birds

FX: CHUN CHICHICHI—birds tweeting . . . er, chirping FX: BIKIL—scared builth

56.2 FX: KARAAN KOROON school bells

563

Minamoto no Yoshitsuna who died in 1189 at the age of thirty. had a short but glorious life as a young pobleman of the Kamakura Dungety (1185_1333) which one of his older brothers. Yorltomo. established. The significance of this event is that it was the start of the famous shogunate system in Japan: that is, opvernment by hereditary families of generals. The specific ruling families would change over the centuries, but the basic system would endure for almost the next seven hundred years, until the founding of modern Japan in the Melti Restoration of 1867 if was called the "restoration" because it nominally restored what Yorltomo had abolished—government by the emperor through civil servants Put very simply, the opportunity to establish the shogunate arose because in the mid-twelfth century there was a succession dispute over the imperial throne. and different rival would-be emperors and their regents fried to use the nowerful (and themselves rival Minamoto and Taira comuna clans to establish their claim. As has frequently been the case in world history, calling in an army to support your leadership often just ends up with the army wondefine why it needs you and before long the Minamoto and Taira clans were fighting directly over national power, the imperial family

shoved to the side. Minamoto no Yoshitsune was instrumental in the Tara claim, yet had a falling out with his elder brother Yorlicom and was eventually commanded to comrit seppoutu eller a mittary defeat. Despite Yorlicom's virtual federal. Despite Yorlicom's virtual federal. Despite Yorlicom's virtual history, it is his trage brother history, it is his trage brother lateron, it is his trage brother Japan's greatest folk horo. Ian Japan's greatest folk horo. Ian Japan's greatest folk horo.

Buruma's always-recommended 1983 book Behind the Mask (he examined Japanese pop outline including mange, vakuza movies, and roman pomo years before academia jumped on the bandwagon-end unike academia, he included jurcy pictures) describes Yoshitsune as "the most famous hishonen in Japanese history Like many hishonen Yoshitsuna was raised by an older man. in his case a fatherly monk . . . Monks one would believe had a special fondness for taking good care of hishonen," Buruma notes. as many scholars have, that accounts of Yoshitsune by his contemporaries did not stress his

good looks-but legend demands

if he was young and trapic, he

days!"
57.2.1 FX: TEE HEE
57.2.2 FX: TEE HEE

io 57.2.3 FX: AHAHAHA in 57.3 FX: GAGA—chair being slid

57.4 FX: MOJI MOJI—fidgeting

sound

57.6 FX: SU—picking up pencil case

58.1 FX: GATA—getting up quickly

58.4 FX: DO—class breaking out in laughter

58.7 FX: CHIKI CHIKI—blade getting extended

60.1 FX: BA—grabbing for knife

60.2 FX: ZURU—slipping on tile

60.3 FX: KAN—krife hitting floor 60.4 FX: ZAKU—flesh-slicing sound

61.2 FX: POTA TATA—sound of blood dripping on to floor

61.3 FX: NOOOOOO!

62.5 FX: GARA—sliding door opening

63.4 FX: KARAAN KOROON school bells 85.3 FX: FUN—brook

66.3 FX: KI—glaring sound 67.1 FX: POMU—classing hand

70.1 FX: BODODODO—sound of the Kurosag mobile 71.4 FX: GACHA—door opening

71.6 FX: NU—poking head out 75.3 FX: BUTSU BUTSU BUTSU mumbling to self

77.2 FX: SU—taking out cell phone 77.3 FX: KACHI KACHI KACHI—tap

tap tapping 78.1 FX: PAKUN—shutting cell

81.1 FX: PINPOON PINPOON—

FX: KON KON-knock knock 81 3 81.4 FX: KACHA-door latch

opening FX: PIIPOO PIIPOO PIIPOO... 83.4

siren sounds 85.1 The age when a person can be punished for a crime in Japan is

fourteen, which might explain why it's also considered perfectly legitimate to pilot a robot at that age That is, fourteen (it was sixteen as recently as 2000) is the age at which one is legally considered. in having committed a crime, to be a criminal. People who have committed crimes at younger ages, while not considered criminals in the eyes of the law (this story shows, as you might have guessed that what the public thinks and what the law thinks can be two different things in Japanjust like everywhere else) are pertainly still subject to being placed into custody, if the seriousness of the crime warrants it. If security at Chihava/Mei's foster-care facilty as seen in 43-47 seemed relatively light, that's because it is not a "correctional center" or a "reformatory," but what is known in Japan as a 'Facility for the Develcoment of Self-Sustaining Capacity" or "Children's Independence Support Center," one of several dozen located throughout the country, in which a child who has committed a serious crime might

be placed by a family court. Ironi-

cally, the concepts of correction

and reform are actually taken

seriously at such facilities, and

the Japanese Ministry of Justice maintains that 76 percent of chil-

dren sent there do not commit fur-

ther crimes. It can be arrued that

a positive side of Japan's more

90.5 90.6 91.2 92.1 92.2 933 963 96 4

90.1

paternalistic, senior vs. junior society (i.e., its modified Confucian mores) is that the young are not written off quite as quickly

88.4 FX: ZA-footsten 86.5 FX: NI-smirk 88.4 FX: BA-lifting up arm to look at

watch FX: DOSA-bee felling to 89.1 oround.

> FX: SA-protectively placing hand over pocket FX: SUCHA-taking out cell

FX: PI PI-tap tap

FX: RASHA-solash A sobet is a spinning back kick: it is also onomatopoeta in Japanese

EX: DOZA_thud

FX: DATATATA—sound of mad dashine

FX: PIBYU-squirt Donald Winnicott (1896-1971) was an English pediatrician and child psychiatrist who believed that his own troubled adolescence was the result of a mother who tried to be "perfect." Winnicott theorized that the attempt of an adult to define and maintain a concept of perfection in her relations with a child is incompatble with the development of that child as an independent human being. Martha Nussbaum at the University of Chicago, author of the recent critique of "projected shame" Hiding from Humanity, characterized Winnicott as taking interest in the "love between two imperfect people," and his favoring neither the "perfect mother" nor in-

deed the "bad mother," but rather

the "good-enqueb mother" whose lack of total attention or obsession with mothering signals to the child that she is besself an independent human being, in addition to being a mother-encouraging him to become an independent human being in addition to being a child Everything gets back to Evangeflor, of course, and I can't help but see this difference in mothering styles between the quite flawed Misato and the quasi-divine Yui.

99 2 FY: SHAAA.....chrower sound

101.1 FX: TSUU TSUU-busy signal

181.2 FX: PAKUN-closing cell phone 101.3 FX: KACHARI-handing up

phone

184.1.1 FX: PI-whistle chim

184.1.2 FX: PI-whiatle chirp

104.1.3 FX: PI-whistle chirp 105 3 EV- KOHON- FOR

106.2 FX: GARA-sliding-door sound

107.3 FY: KARAAN KOROON.... school bells

107.4 FX: GARARA-dumping out desk contents

107.5 FX: GATA GATATA-sound of the desk being rattled

108.5.1 FX/white: BA-dashing forward 198.5.2 FX/middle: DON-bump

108.5.3 FX/left: GATA GATAN-ori falling over and knocking aside chaire

109.1 FX: TA TA TA-running sound 109.3 FX: PI KACHA-alarm chim then door being unlocked

109.4 FX: BOFOM-door being shut 111.2 FX: BURORORO—car sound

112.5 FX: GOGOGO-engine sound

112.6 FX: GIKII braking sound

113.3 FX: GACHA-door opening 114.4-5 Panel 4 shows a close-up on

panel 5: the front cover of the nonexistent Weekly Kadoka(wa) magazine. As with the screen on 115.1, the subject is young paroled killers, said to be killing again under the protection of the new names they were given in the attempt to belo them reform Chihaya's case is inspired in part by one of the most notonous Japanese crimes of the last decade-what is sometimes called the "Sasebo Slashing." after the city in which it took place. part of the Nagasaki metropolitan area in southwestern Japan. In June of 2004, an eleven-yearold elementary-school girl was convicted of murdenna her sixthgrade classmate by slitting her throat with a box cutter during lunch hour. Owing to her juvenile status, the killer's real name has never been officially revealed (although claims as to her name do appear on the Internet) but she became popularly known instead as "Nevada-tan," after a

group photo of the class taken before the incident in which the nirt Mentified as the killer wore a University of Nevada sweatshirt: -tan is a cute-sounding suffix to add to a person's name a variant on the more familiar -chan "Nevada-tan" became an international meme for several years represented as various drawings

(and cosplay as same) of a cute girl in a Nevada hoodie, wielding a bloody box cutter. The extreme. as Christian Slater said, always seems to make an impression. Lest one claim, by the way. that it was only the Julz-hungry youth who made such reactions, Sadakazu Tanigaki, current head of the famously mislabeled Liberal Democratic Party (see yol. 9. 6th-7th Delivery), said at a fundraiser four days after the murder that it showed how times had changed in Japan; cutting someone's throat, claimed Tanigaki, used to be the kind of thing you'd only expect a man to do, whereas a woman traditionally would have struck out by committing arson. Known officially only as "Girl A." the killer was initially placed in a local Nanasaki-area "Children's Independence Support Center." but after a family court ruling in September that she had "failed to develop the skills necessary to interact with others." Girl A was sent to a center in Tochioi Prefecture. 1 000 km away which the Janan Times noted is the only facility in the system authorized to place children in solitary confinement Girl A is now seventeen years old, and rumors as to her fate or possible release under a new identity are always ready for their

next fiare-up.

115.4 FX: SU—placing hand on body

118.6 FX: DOPOPOPO—pouring
coffee

119.4 FX: DADADADADA—running sound 119.5 FX: BATAN—door closing

120.1 FX: POON—announcement chime 120.4 FX: KATA—getting up

120.4 FX: KATA—getting up 120.5 Note the relative formality of Japaanese manners; in America, if a teacher had given a student permission to leave classs, and that student had replied "Yes, ma'am," the exchange would have been considered sufficiently polite for the student to then depart. But Chihava, once she has opened the door, does not just then proceed to walk out, but, once past the threshold, performs the additional desture of turning back to face the teacher through the open door, and bowing to her with an "Excuse me" (in Japanese shifturei shimasu), a how which Makino returns You might also observe this kind of parting bow when leaving a business meeting or taking leave of one's host although perhans it's not so different in spirit than when Americans make superfluous "Goodbye! Goodbye!" gestureswhen, technically, just one goodbye would suffice—so as not to give the impression efficiency will rute in concluding an encounter between two people

121.4 FX: BADODODO—speed increasing
123.1 FX: DGWOOOO—car speeding

123.2 FX: GYAKYAKYA—tires screeching around a turn

123.3 FX: KI—braking sound 124.1 FX: HYUN HYUN HYUN—

sound of pendulum swinging 124.4 FX: CHARI—grasping pendulum 125.1 FX: DOSA—thud

125.2 FX: PACHIN—click 125.3 FX: PAPAA—fluorescent lights coming on

126.2 FX: PASA—putting coat on hook

127.1 FX: GUI—pulling up sleeves

128.2 FX: KACHA—door opening 128.3 FX: GASA—taking out bottle from plastic beg 130.2 FX: BIKU-shudder

130.3 FX: GUI-vank

131.1 FX: ZURURI—dragging-body sound Observe that the principal took care to minimize forensic evidence by wearing not only gloves, but also bags tied over his shoes and parts leas.

his shoes and pants leg 132.3 FX: DOSA—thud

132.3 FX: DOSA—thud

132.6 FX: GA—grab

133.2 FX: DOSA—thud

133.5 FX: GON—head being slammed down

134.1 FX: DOTA BATA DOTA—legs flalling

134.2 FX: GU—hand tightening

134.3 FX: GUGU—getting tighter

135.3 FX: ZAKU—blade sinking into

136.2 FX: POTATA—blood dripping 136.5 FX: DOKA—kick

136.6 FX: DOKO DOKA—kicking

137.1 FX: PINPOON—doorbell 137.2 FX: PINPOON PINPOON—doorbell

137.3 FX: DADADA—running sound

137.7 FX: PINPOON—doorbell 139.3 FX: GATA—removing painting

139.5 FX: DOTATATA—running sounds

141.5 FX: HYUN HYUN—pendulum swinging

147.1 FX: HYUN HYUN—sound of pendulum swinging

147.6 FX: GOTO—clunk of cabinet being moved 148.1 FX: ZUZU—scraping of cabinet along floor

dy 149.1 FX: BURU BURU BURU—
vibration of knife

149.4 FX: BA—drawing knife swiftly back

149.5 FX: DODON—felling down

151.4 FX: NIMA—evil grin 153.1 FX: NUBAAA—rearing forward

with sudden menace 154.1 FX: KOKON—knock knock

154.3 FX: GACHA—turning doorknob

154.4 FX: GATSU GATSU GA gobbling sound

gobbling sound 155.2 FX: BATAN—slamming door

155.5 FX: BAN—door bursting open 156.1.1 FX: MUJA MUSHA—chewing

156.1.2 FX: GETSU—cough 156.3 FX: DOSA—thud

157.2 FX: MOSO—coming to

157.4 FX: KA—tap of cane 160.6 FX: KARAAN KOROOON school bells

161.3 Although Japan is more famous for its subways and high-speed trains, it is also a great bus-taking culture—not only for mass transit, but interurban and tour journeys.

but interruban and four journeys. The best-known way for internabonal taweless to get from Tokyo's Nariak Arport to the only propershifty-five-mile ripp, unusually far for a major urban airport—is not a shuttle van, as might be used in America, but the full-size "Limousine Bust" that goes to major hotels and train stations for 3,000 on each way fill one is not 3,000 one each way fill one is not 3,000 one each way fill one is not 3,000 me.

yen each way (if one is not staying at a major hotel, it's still often the case that your hotel may be within walking distance of a Limousine Bus stop, so its use is more broad than might be expected). Another aspect that invests bus culture with a trifle more polish than it has in the U.S. is the tour-bus hostess emblematic of Japanese holidays, who wears a stewardess uniform (it's definitely a stewardess and not a "flight attendant" uniform, if you get my Tokyo drift) and stands at the front of the bus with a migrophone, keeping un a nonston natter of lore on passing sights. Arthur Koestler. of all people, was perhaps the first Westerner to write about the hus-tour-quide phenomenon in his 1960 reflection on travels in Asia. The Lotus and the Robot. Knestler's intention in writing the book was to make his personal argument that forms of "Eastern spirituality' such as Zen and Hipduism (the first enterior the West through Beat culture in the 1950s. and the second becoming more prominent among beads and hinnies in the 1960s) were not desirable or workable solutions for the problems of Western society: Koestler argued that by this time in history, it was as anachronistic for a Westerner to seek out Asia as a place of soirfuel enlightenment as it would be for an Asian to on to America, expecting cowbovs and Indians. It is interesting to note that Knestler's description of Japen as "robotland" apperently had nothing to do with robots in Japanese industry or pop culture-to which he makes no reference as any writer on Jenen using the concept of "robots" would today. This aspect was admittedly much lesser known outside Janan in 1960, except perhaps through the export of Japanese (in toys: it was just Koestler's assessment of how

the demands of Japanese society demanded, in Koestler's view. robot-like behavior from human individuals. The book is fascinate ing from many angles, including to see how language has changed in just fifty years: Koestler quotes nsychiatrist Takehisa Hora's heled that "homophobia" was common among Japanese, which meant not what it does today but fear of other human beings (as in boson sapiens)-that is, social anxiety, To Koestler, Japan was at the same time Totusland " At times he seems to be writing manna reviews: "The first phase of sensugus and sensual delight is the tourist's inevitable reaction to a culture with a surface polish of utterly refined pretty-prettiness . . and above all an atmosphere with an emtic flicker like the crep sparks from a comb drawn through a woman's hair-a guiltfree erolicism which Furone has not known since antiquity . . . The Japanese way of life contains a challenge to Western man which provokes extreme responses." As a Radiohead fan. I was naturally also delighted by his observation that "Transistor

radios have spread in Japan like myxomatosis." 163.6 FX: KOSHUU BAFU—sound of pneumatic door closing and making a seal

164.2 FX: GWOOOO—bus driving off 164.3 FX: WOOO—bus driving off

(cont.)

165.4 FX: KO KA KO—sound of the

167.1 FX: KA KO KA—sound of the cane on ground

168.2 FX: GOTO GOTOTO

GOTO-bus rattling 171.4 FX: DAN....hand hitting and of

pool 172.3 FX: GAZASASA-tires rolling over a grate and grass

172.4 FX: GO-booted footstep 177.5 FX: GIIIII-creaky door

182.6.1 FX: BIKU PIKU-evolids twitching

182.6.2 FX: NUPAAA-eves slowly opening 183,2 FX: MUKUU-slowly sitting up

183.4.1 Ladies and gentlemen, Glenn Danzia.

183.4.2 That was a looku, as they say in Japan, but Glenn Danzig is hardcore in more ways than one: he's a fan of Jananese non culture from way, way back. He was perhaps the first American musician who ever referenced menne or enime; on the couer of the Misfits' Walk Among Us he is wearing a handmade T-shirt featuring the Jolly Roger used by Leii Matsumoto's Captain Harlock. This was in March of 1982 mere weeks after the editor himself honome on otoku ofter watching ... Captain Harlock. Cool Danzio has also published manna artists who evoke a sexhorror who through his Verotik label, including Devilman by Go Nagai (in a rather lamentably colorized version); the well-known downsty artist WING & BIRD, and Junko Mizuno, who's done variant covers for Verotik's Satanika Tains #2 and The Darkest Horner of Morella. Former PULP editor in chief Alvin Lu once remarked that Danzio's sono "Bullet" on Statio And sounds like a musical evoca-

tion of J. G. Ballard, which is, of

course, perfectly true. 184 1 BASHA BASHA swimming splashes.

186 2 FY: RASHA RASHA....snloshinn 189 3 FX: ZA-footsten

193.4 FX: PUKARI--floating sound 195.1 FX: TSUN TSUN-Numete

prodding with a stick 199.3 FX: GA-grab

199.4 FX: BU---ab 200.3 FX: BA-lumping away

200.4 FX: KAKYAN syringe hitting floor 201.2 FX: BACHAN-solash

201.4 FX: GUI-boot

201.5.1 FX: SHUBO-lighter igniting 201.5.2 FX: PUKARI-floating sound

202 5 FX: JAN JARARA non tone

205.3 FX: PATAN-cell phone closing 205.4 FX: KO KO-footstens

205.5 FX: GIIII-creaky door 207.4 FX: BIBI-cooing swimsuit 209.2 FX: DOPON-splopsh

209 5 FY: BACHA PASHA BACHAN—sound of multiple neonle splashing

210-211.1 FX: ZABA BACHA BASHA BACHAN BASHA-sound of multiple people swimming

210-211.3 FX: BACHA JAPPA BACHA RASHA-sound of multiple

people swimming 213.1 FX: GOGOGO PUWAANconstruction and traffic sounds

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